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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 October 2010 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose herewith a joint statement on the all-round deepening of the Chinese-Russian Federation partnership and strategic cooperation, which was signed by the Presidents of the People's Republic of China and of the Russian Federation on 27 September 2010 in Beijing (see annex).

We request your kind assistance in having the contents of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 107 and 122 (v), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Li** Baodong
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 21 October 2010 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese and Russian]

Joint statement of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China on the comprehensive deepening of Russian-Chinese partnership and strategic cooperation

27 September 2010

At the invitation of the President of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Hu Jintao, the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Dmitry Medvedev, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 26 to 28 September 2010. The two heads of State held talks both in private and in more inclusive meetings. President Medvedev also met the Chair of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr. Wu Bangguo, the Premier of the State Council, Mr. Wen Jiabao, and the Vice President, Mr. Xi Jinping.

In the city of Dalian, the Russian President, Mr. Medvedev, visited the memorial to Soviet soldiers who perished in World War II and took part in activities to mark the Russian National Day at the Expo 2010 world exhibition in Shanghai. The Russian Federation sets high store by the Expo 2010 world exhibition organized by China and supports China in that endeavour. For its part, China expresses its appreciation to the Russian Federation for its support, and stresses its readiness to work together with all parties in their efforts to transform Expo 2010 into a colourful and unforgettable event, which will help foster exchanges between the peoples of all countries and will contribute to the sustainable development of humankind.

The heads of State discussed ways of carrying forward the strategic cooperation partnership between their two countries and spoke highly of the significant progress made in recent years in all spheres of cooperation. They noted with gratification that, over those years, political trust between them had grown, bilateral relations had steadily expanded in a practical manner, close contacts and coordination were being maintained in international and regional affairs, and mutual understanding and friendship between their peoples had strengthened. Thanks to their strategic and long-term nature, Russian-Chinese relations had become an important stabilizing factor in contemporary international politics.

The heads of State noted that the modern world was passing through a time of major change, restructuring and development. The processes of multilateralism and economic globalization were gaining in momentum. There were ever stronger aspirations towards peace and development, and nations were becoming increasingly interdependent. The notions of multilateral cooperation and the democratization of international relations were becoming more deeply entrenched in the mindsets of people. The principles of open cooperation, mutual benefit and common good had been espoused by most members of the international community. The two countries were resolved to continue strengthening their comprehensive cooperation and building mutual support in such matters as choosing their own path of development and protecting each other's State sovereignty, security and territorial

integrity, maintaining international peace and stability, and building a new, more just, rational and democratic world order.

In this regard, the heads of State made the following statement:

I

1. The parties will continue to maintain close high-level and other contacts at all levels for the exchange of views on bilateral relations and major international issues of common concern and will constantly enhance the strategic mutual trust between China and Russia.

2. The parties believe that mutual support in matters of State sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity which affect the fundamental interests of both countries is an important component of Russian-Chinese strategic cooperation. The Russian Federation reaffirms its staunch support for the principled position of China on Taiwan, Tibet and the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and for China's policy on matters concerning the protection of its State unity and territorial integrity. China reaffirms its support for Russia's efforts to protect its vital interests and to promote peace and stability throughout the Caucasus region and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The parties reaffirm their determination not to permit efforts to reinterpret the outcome of the Second World War and to resist attempts to distort the history of the war, to celebrate the Nazis, the warmongers and their accomplices as heroes and to denigrate the liberators.

3. The parties believe that, with the signing of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of China on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, a solid foundation has been laid for Russian-Chinese cooperation in efforts to counter these threats. In order to put that agreement fully into effect, and to improve bilateral cooperation in meeting other challenges and threats of the current time, the parties shall give new vigour to the Russian-Chinese counter-terrorism working group, extending its mandate to include the full range of new threats and challenges and convening its meetings on a regular basis.

4. The parties shall work together to tackle the global financial crisis and stimulate the recovery and growth of their bilateral economic and trade cooperation. On the basis of their national modernization and economic development strategies, Russia and China shall work to improve the structure of their bilateral trade, reorganize it and reconfigure its growth pattern, to increase the supply of engineering and hi-tech products, to create modern logistics and trading platforms, to expand exchanges and cooperation in the creation of special economic zones and the protection of intellectual property, to speed up the implementation of major bilateral projects, and to create conditions for the steady, healthy and sustainable development of Russian-Chinese trade and economic cooperation.

5. The parties endorse the cooperation launched by companies of their two countries in the fields of engineering, communications, telecommunications, banking, insurance, innovative and applied scientific projects, the chemical, timber and mining industries and interregional cooperation, following the ratification by their heads of State in June 2009 of the Russian-Chinese Investment Cooperation Plan, and look forward to the further strengthening of the role of Russian-Chinese

investment forums, to improvements in the investment climate, to more practical and flexible ways of promoting large-scale investment cooperation projects and to the continuous improvement of the quality and level of such cooperation.

6. The parties recognize the important role and effectiveness of the mechanism for Russian-Chinese energy discussions and are highly gratified by the implementation of agreements signed between them on cooperation in the energy sector. The parties stress that the completion of the Russian-Chinese oil pipeline stands as a major achievement in the energy cooperation between the two countries, which will stimulate economic development in Russia and China. The parties have decided actively to pursue cooperation in the oil, gas, coal, electricity and nuclear power sectors, in efforts to boost their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, to reach agreement at the earliest possible stage on initiating the construction of the Russian-Chinese gas pipeline, to promote the comprehensive development of coal deposits, including the construction of railways and ports, and to continue to supply electricity and equipment for their power grids.

7. The parties will continue putting into effect the programme on cooperation between Russia's Far East regions and Eastern Siberia and the North-East of China (for the period 2009-2018), will vigorously promote the construction of infrastructure and other major regional cooperation projects and will fully support cooperation between those regions of the two countries on the basis of the agreed bilateral arrangements.

8. The parties express their satisfaction with the sustained development of cooperation in science and technology and in cutting-edge research and development and deem it essential that they continue their joint basic research and high-tech projects in key areas of science, engineering and technology and actively promote the application of their results in the production sector. The parties believe that targeted credits should be used in support of such hi-tech research and development and for the joint implementation of large-scale innovative projects.

9. The parties declare that they will actively promote the expansion of financial cooperation, continue to develop their own financial markets, and improve the investment climate. They support the trading of the ruble against the yuan on the countries' interbank foreign exchange markets, which will help create favourable conditions for bilateral settlements in national currencies and thereby stimulate bilateral trade and investment.

10. The parties believe that the joint work in the environmental field carried out under the environmental protection subcommission of the commission responsible for preparing the regular meetings of heads of government of Russia and China sets a good example of cooperation between the two countries. The parties have attained positive results in their efforts to prevent and control pollution, to set in place an efficient system of focal points for response to natural disasters, to monitor and protect the water quality of transboundary water bodies, to protect transboundary nature reserves and to conserve biological diversity. The results of joint Russian-Chinese monitoring show a marked improvement in water quality in transboundary watercourses. Joint monitoring has laid a solid foundation for bilateral cooperation in efforts to ensure the sound use and protection of transboundary waters. The cooperation between the central and regional authorities of both countries and their joint action at all levels stand as an effective model for cooperation in environmental protection.

11. The parties highly appreciate the important role played by the reciprocal conduct of Russian and Chinese language years in strengthening the mutual trust and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and in consolidating the social underpinnings of Russian-Chinese relations. The parties have agreed to continue strengthening their cooperation in the spheres of education, culture, health, sport, tourism, the media, film and archival work, focusing on activities for the Year of Chinese Language in Russia and on the systematic conduct of arts and humanities projects under the national years of Russia and China. The parties note the success of the summer holiday spent in China in 2010 by the first batch of 500 Russian schoolchildren and state their intention to arrange a summer holiday in China for a second batch of Russian schoolchildren in 2011.

12. The parties express their readiness to continue promoting cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries and, to this end, to undertake the joint organization of Russian and Chinese cultural festivals and other events. The parties believe that the opening by Russia and China of cultural centres in each other's countries will play an important role in strengthening cultural contacts and cooperation between those two countries. Both Governments will support the work of the cultural centres.

13. The parties have reached agreement on holding reciprocal tourism years in Russia and China and have instructed their relevant authorities to draw up lists of specific activities for the years and to develop timetables for their conduct.

14. The parties have agreed to widen their cooperation in organizing the reciprocal broadcasting of their own television channels in the territory of the other country.

II

1. The parties declare that they will work together with the international community to tackle global challenges, they will uphold the rules of international law, they will actively advocate the multilateralism and democratization of international relations, they will promote a more just, rational and democratic international political and economic order and they will make unremitting efforts to bring lasting peace, universal prosperity and harmony to the planet.

2. The parties note that the global economy is currently showing signs of recovery. The main stumbling blocks have not, however, been completely eliminated. The impact of the global financial crisis persists and the foundations for recovery are still not sufficiently robust.

The parties advocate the conduct by all countries of coordinated, concerted and stable macroeconomic policies, continued efforts to take into account the special characteristics of each country in measures to stimulate their economies while ensuring the stability of their national financial systems, the further reform of the international financial system, the improvement of the mechanisms driving the global economy, and opposition to all forms of protectionism. The parties are resolved to work with the international community to promote the establishment and enhancement of a balanced, favourable and universally beneficial multilateral trade regime.

3. The parties believe that the international security situation is generally favourable, but that the potential causes of instability and uncertainty are on the increase. Global problems are increasingly asserting themselves and other problems

of international and regional scope flare up from time to time. Traditional security issues are taking on a new dimension, while non-traditional security issues are becoming more acute. They are becoming increasingly intertwined, thereby posing a serious challenge to world peace and stability. The parties call for mutual trust and strengthened cooperation in the domain of security and for international disputes to be settled through dialogue and consultation.

The parties believe that the safeguarding of peace, security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions is important not only for the countries of those regions, but also for the world as a whole. China takes a positive view of the response by the Russian Federation to the new security threats and challenges, in keeping with the principle of equal and indivisible security, and of its efforts to rally together all the parties concerned to promote the conclusion of a treaty on European security, and it opposes the expansion of military alliances.

4. The parties point to the universal nature and the central coordinating role of the United Nations in maintaining world peace, fostering common development and promoting international cooperation. They support the reform of the United Nations Security Council with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness and rendering it more representative. The parties call on the States Members of the United Nations to consult as widely as possible among themselves in a democratic spirit in an endeavour to reach consensus on that reform.

5. The parties take a positive view of the role played by the Group of Twenty in responding to the global financial and economic crisis and helping the recovery of the world economy, and support the role of the Group of Twenty as the main forum for international economic cooperation, which should continue to focus on the key global economic, financial and development-related issues. The parties believe that the Group of Twenty should be a representative, equitable and efficient structure which is focused on the reform of global economic governance and the international financial system and helps promote the vigorous, sustained and balanced growth of the global economy. The Group of Twenty must ensure that the decisions of the Pittsburgh Summit on the redistribution of quotas and votes in the International Monetary Fund should be put into effect before the Seoul Summit, that fiscal consolidation is achieved in the agreed time frame, that progress is encouraged in the reform of financial regulation, that all forms of protectionism are resisted and that increased attention is given to the issue of development. The parties will strengthen their communication and coordination within the Group of Twenty on the key financial and economic issues, such as reforming the model of sustainable economic growth and the system of international financial regulation.

6. The parties declare that they attach great importance to the problems of global climate change and firmly subscribe to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. The parties stand ready, on the basis of the outcome of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009, to work with other parties in a concerted endeavour to carry forward the international negotiating process, to contribute actively to strengthening international cooperation and to join forces in meeting the challenges of global climate change.

7. The parties firmly resolve to enhance their cooperation in such areas as international arms control, disarmament and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The parties reaffirm their commitment to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world. If this long-term goal is to be attained, all States must take concerted action to maintain global stability and international and regional peace and must promote arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation in keeping with the principle of equal and indivisible security for all.

The parties maintain that preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is essential for international and regional peace and security. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the cornerstone of the international non-proliferation system.

The parties welcome the positive results achieved at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and are resolved to join efforts in seeking further balanced progress towards the Treaty's three key objectives: nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and also to keep working to expand the Treaty's membership and to strengthen its credibility and effectiveness. The parties maintain that an effective safeguards system under the International Atomic Energy Agency is vital to countering the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to cooperation in the peaceful uses of the atom. The signing by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms marks an important step in the implementation of article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The parties support the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the launching as soon as possible of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, and progress in the establishment of regional nuclear-weapon-free zones, in particular in the Middle East.

The parties are determined to continue their constructive cooperation on issues related to Iran's nuclear programme, both at a bilateral level and in the six-country framework, and stress that this issue should be resolved by political and diplomatic means on the basis of strict compliance by all parties with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The parties highlight the need for a comprehensive and long-term negotiated solution designed to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. To this end, concerted and practical measures should be taken to ensure the earliest possible resumption of talks between Iran and the group of six countries, along with efforts to put into effect the arrangements for supplying fuel to the Tehran research reactor. These arrangements constitute an important measure in building confidence between the parties and will provide impetus for progress in dealing with other aspects of the Iranian nuclear issue.

The parties believe that the bolstering of nuclear security is vital in promoting the sustainable development of nuclear energy and the economy, in preventing nuclear terrorism and in strengthening international peace and security, and that it serves the interests of all States. They support strengthened cooperation by the international community in this domain.

The parties set great store by the building of a dialogue of trust between Russia and China on missile defence matters and emphasize the importance of maintaining a global strategic balance and stability and the need to take into account the interests of all States and to ensure their equal security. The parties reaffirm their willingness actively to promote the international endeavour within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva to prevent an arms race in outer space. The parties will continue strengthening their communication and cooperation on missile defence and space issues.

8. The parties note that the proliferation of threats and challenges facing the Asia-Pacific region necessitates further efforts by all countries in the region to safeguard their regional security and stability. The parties have decided to mount a joint initiative to strengthen security in a spirit of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation. They advocate the creation in the Asia-Pacific region of an open, transparent and equitable security and cooperation architecture, based on the principles of international law and non-alignment and taking due account of the legitimate interests of all parties. It is important that all States in the region should abjure confrontation and refrain from cooperation that is directed against third countries.

The parties call upon all States of the Asia-Pacific region to abide by the following fundamental and internationally recognized principles when engaging in bilateral and multilateral security cooperation:

- To respect one another's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and not to interfere in one another's internal affairs;
- To reaffirm their adherence to the principle of equal and indivisible security;
- To reaffirm the defensive nature of their military policy;
- Not to use or threaten to use military force;
- Not to undertake or to support any action aimed at overthrowing the Governments or undermining the stability of other States;
- To settle the differences among them by peaceful political and diplomatic means on the basis of mutual understanding and a willingness to seek compromise;
- To strengthen cooperation in responding to non-traditional security threats;
- To develop bilateral and multilateral military cooperation that is not directed against third countries;
- To develop cross-border cooperation and to strengthen contacts between their people.

The parties note that the building of partnerships between multilateral associations of the Asia-Pacific region could further the above principles and security measures.

9. The parties declare that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization plays an important role in maintaining regional and global security, deepening mutual trust and good neighbourliness, reinforcing practical cooperation between member States of the Organization, and also promoting the further democratization of their international relations. The vigorous development and strengthening of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the enhancement of its influence are in the

fundamental interests of all its members. The parties will continue to build their strategic cooperation and make efforts to strengthen the role of the Organization in safeguarding regional security, confronting common threats and challenges, and promoting cooperation in the economic and humanitarian spheres.

The parties reaffirm that the commitment by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to the fundamental principle of openness, as enshrined in its charter, is a key factor in ensuring the further enhancement of its international prestige. The parties will make joint efforts to improve the legal framework governing the admission of new members to the Organization.

10. The parties affirm that they hold the same position on the issue of maintaining peace and stability in the area covered by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, including that of Central Asia. The parties shall continue to promote the sustainable development of other member States, taking into account their national circumstances, and to strengthen cooperation with them in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres. In this, particular attention will be given to efforts to counter terrorism, separatism, extremism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, to maintain peace and stability, and to promote the economic development and prosperity of all the countries in the region.

11. The parties voiced their concern at the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and expressed themselves in favour of improving relations through dialogue and contacts, along with enhancing mutual understanding and trust among all stakeholders. The parties believe that the Six-Party Talks should be resumed at the earliest possible stage and the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 put fully into effect.

12. The parties emphasize that the development of dialogue and cooperation within the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) framework is in the shared interests of countries with emerging market economies and developing countries, and will contribute to the formation of a new and more harmonious international system based on multilateralism and the democratic principles of global governance. The parties state their determination to continue to develop all-round practical cooperation between the four countries, working steadily, proactively and pragmatically, in a spirit of open dialogue and partnership. The Russian Federation welcomes China's decision to host the third official meeting of BRIC leaders in 2011, and will actively support China in that undertaking.

13. The parties will continue to strengthen the tripartite dialogue between Russia, China and India and to join efforts in creating an enabling environment in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large. Russia and China will endeavour to make substantial progress in that tripartite endeavour in such areas of cooperation as emergency relief, agriculture, health and exchanges between the academic and business communities, and will also promote multilateral cooperation and the democratization of international relations.

14. The parties reaffirm their strong commitment to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on universally recognized international law, including the Madrid Principles, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the principle of "land for peace" and the Arab Peace Initiative. The parties welcome the relaunching on 2 September 2010 of direct

Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and express their hope that those talks will yield positive results.

15. The parties reaffirm their commitment to the emergence of Afghanistan as a peaceful, stable, independent, self-determining, developing, neutral and progressive State, free from terrorism and drug trafficking. Taking a generally positive view of the progress achieved in the peaceful reconstruction of Afghanistan, the parties state their intention to continue to participate actively in that process. The parties support the provision of assistance by the international community under the leadership of the United Nations for the rebuilding of Afghanistan, and call for a joint endeavour to promote peace, stability and the development of that country and its surrounding region, while respecting its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The talks between the heads of State of Russia and China were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust and cooperation and yielded significant practical results. The parties declare themselves satisfied with the outcome.

President Dmitry Medvedev of the Russian Federation has invited President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China to visit Russia in 2011 at a time convenient to him. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. Specific dates for the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.